

Besides the *Dolia* which I have been enabled to determine, I find the following indicated in our catalogues :—

DOLIUM AMPHORA, Philippi, Neue Conch. iii. *Dolium*, p. 12 (no figure).

DOLIUM PENNATUM, Mörch, fr. Martini, Conch. f. 1078 (as a young *W. Indian perdid*).

This may prove one of the many forms of the typical *perdid*.

DOLIUM MARGINATUM, Philippi, Zeitschr. Mal. 1845, p. 147.

Dolium variegatum, var., Kiener, Viv. Dol. pl. 2. f. 3a, teste Philippi.

I know not whether to regard as the matured state of this shell (said to be only 27 lines long, and to have twelve ribs upon the body), some very beautiful specimens, which I shall proceed to describe, and for which, if not identical, as I much doubt, I would suggest the name of *D. reevii*, in honour of an indefatigable conchologist, who has delineated as an adult *D. fimbriatum* (Conch. Icon. Dol. f. 3, not 3a) a shell which reminds one greatly of my examples; his type, unfortunately, is no longer to be described in Mr. Cuming's collection.

Testa subglobosa, antice satis abrupte declivis, vix crassiuscula, vix umbilicata (potius rimata) purpurascenti-alba, costis castaneo albidoque tessellatim pictis circumcincta. Anfractus 7 seu 8 (quorum 4 superiores superne sunt pallidi et inferne lividi) ad suturam vix minime canaliculatam subscalariformes. Costæ angustæ, distantes (quarum circiter 15 satis elevatæ et superne remotiores ultimum anfractum, et 3 seu 4 gyras duas præcedentes, cingunt), costella divisæ quum latitudinem earum interstitiæ prope duplicant. Cingulum siphonale latum neque caudatum, nec rotundatum, sed subangulatum, remotius porcatum, inferne album. Apertura haud unice lata, longitudinem spiræ acutæ exsertæ bis certe superans. Faux livido-castanea. Labii exterioris margo intus incrassatus (simplex?). Lamella columellaris eminens nulla. Exitus umbilici angustus.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ poll.

Hab.—?

Mus. Cuming.

The painting of *D. maculatum* is here combined with the general sculpture of *D. latesulcatum*; the spots appear to be rather numerous on the body-whorl. There are as many as nine or ten raised striæ on the turns which immediately succeed the smooth nucleus.

6. ON TWO NEW SPECIES OF CINCLUS.

BY JOHN GOULD, F.R.S., ETC.

I have the pleasure of bringing before the notice of the meeting two new species of *Cinclus*, for the knowledge of which science is indebted to the researches of Dr. A. Leith Adams, who collected

them in Cashmere. The first of these, which is very nearly allied to our well-known *Cinclus aquaticus*, I propose to characterize as *C. cashmeriensis*; the other, which is more nearly allied to *C. pallasi*, as *C. sordidus*.

The following are descriptions of these two birds:—

CINCLUS CASHMERIENSIS.

Crown of the head, ear-coverts, and mantle brown, passing into deeper brown on the upper part of the back and wing-coverts; lower part of the back and tail-coverts grey, with a darker central mark on each feather; tail blackish grey; wings the same colour as the tail; throat and breast white; upper part of the abdomen brown, passing into dark greyish-brown on the flanks and vent; under tail-coverts uniform dark grey; tarsi brown, lighter on the front and on the upper part of the toes.

Total length 7 inches; bill $\frac{7}{8}$; wing $3\frac{7}{8}$; tail $2\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Hab. Cashmere.

Remark.—As compared with adult males of the *C. aquaticus*, this bird differs in being considerably larger in size, and in wanting the rich chestnut colouring of the upper part of the abdomen; the wings exceeding in length those of its European ally by more than half an inch.

CINCLUS SORDIDUS.

Crown of the head, back of the neck, throat, and chest chocolate-brown, the throat and breast being lighter than the back of the head; back, abdomen, and tail deep brownish-black, the abdomen somewhat the darkest; wings nearly the same colour as the back; tarsi brown, lighter on the front and on the upper part of the toes.

Total length $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill $\frac{7}{8}$; wing $3\frac{1}{4}$; tail 2; tarsi $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Hab. Cashmere.

Remark.—If it were possible to conceive a cross between *C. aquaticus*, or *C. cashmeriensis*, and *C. pallasi*, the produce would, I should say, be a bird like the one under consideration. I do not, however, believe that any such occurrence has taken place, but that the bird characterized as *C. sordidus* is a good species. In size it is smaller than *C. aquaticus*; at least the measurements of the only example I have seen induce me to believe so.

Mr. Stewart exhibited specimens of *Corystes cassivelaunus*, and the young of *Comatula rosea*, from the Devonshire coast. The latter were attached to the cœnecium of *Salicornaria farciminoides*.

A Letter was read from Dr. Cobbold concerning the causes of the death of a young Giraffe belonging to the Society.